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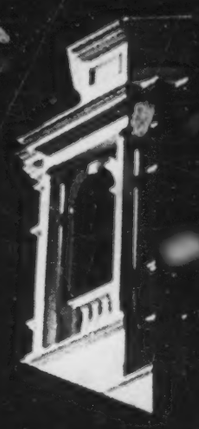

# *Almanac*

**The Cover**
Rutgers University
Don Hamerman

**FACTS ABOUT THE U.S., EACH OF THE 50 STATES, AND D.C.**

**Demographics**
Population; age distribution;
racial and ethnic distribution;
educational attainment of adults;
per-capita personal income;
new high-school graduates, 1991-92 and 2001-02;
new GED diploma recipients;
high-school dropout rate

★

**Political Leadership**
Governor; governor's higher-education adviser;
U.S. Senators; U.S. Representatives; legislature

★

**Colleges and Universities**
Number of institutions by type;
statewide coordinating board;
private-college association;
institutions censured by the AAUP;
institutions under NCAA sanctions

★

**Faculty Members**
Number of full-time faculty members by rank;
average pay of full-time professors

★

**Students**
Enrollment by type of institution,
level of study, and racial and ethnic group;
proportion of female students,
of full-time students,
of minority students, and of foreign students;
minority students by type of institution;
degrees awarded; residence of new students;
test-score averages

★

**Money**
Average tuition and fees;
expenditures; state funds for operating
expenses and student aid;
salary of chief executive
of largest public four-year campus;
spending on research and development
by universities;
federal spending on education, student aid,
and research and development;
largest endowment; top fund raisers

Almanac illustrations by Max-Karl Winkler

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THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

# Almanac

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1 ★ August 28, 1991

## ★ The Nation **3-38**

8 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States **10**

**STUDENTS**

Average ACT and SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group **11**
Student Financial Aid **11**
Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986 **11**
Number of Colleges by Enrollment **11**
Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars **12**
Financial Aid to Undergraduates **12**
Campuses With the Largest Enrollments **12**
College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group **13**
Proportion of 18-to-24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College **13**
Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group **13**
Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population **13**
Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen **14**
Projections of College Enrollment **14**
Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates **27**
College Enrollment by Level and Age of Student **27**
Foreign Students' Countries of Origin **28**
Earned Degrees Conferred **28**
Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students **28**

**FACULTY AND STAFF**

Full-Time Employees by Race **29**
Median Salaries of Administrators **29**
Faculty Workloads **29**
Colleges' Experiences in Faculty Recruiting **30**
Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Rank **30**
Employment Status of Faculty Members **30**
Average Faculty Salaries **30**
Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers **30**
Faculty Attitudes and Activities **32**
Average Faculty Salaries by Rank and Field **34**
Employment Policies and Perquisites for College Presidents **34**
Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Age and Discipline **34**

**RESOURCES**

Average Costs at Public and Private Institutions **35**
Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education **35**
College Revenues and Expenditures **35**
Range of Tuition at Four-Year Institutions **35**
Defense Department Contracts **35**
Total Return on College Endowments **36**
College and University Endowments Over $60-Million **36**
Top Institutions in Voluntary Support **36**
Holdings of University Research Libraries **37**
Top Institutions in Research-and-Development Spending **37**

**INSTITUTIONS**

Administrators' Views of Challenges Facing Institutions in the Next Five Years **38**
Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges **38**
Administrators' Views on Campus Issues **38**
Changes in Campus Operating Budgets **38**
Leading Research Universities **38**

## ★ Maps **4-10**

Proportion of Adults With Four or More Years of College **4**
Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates **4**
High-School Dropout Rates **5**
Number of Colleges and Universities **5**
Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members **6**
Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full-Time **6**
Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled in Their Home States **7**
States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment **7**
Percentage Change in College Enrollment **10**
Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education **10**

## ★ The 50 States & D.C. **39-103**

## ★ Sources & Notes **104**

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# THE NATION

BUFFETED BY FINANCIAL PRESSURES and inundated by scandals ranging from athletics to research, American higher education is entering 1991-92 bruised and beleaguered.

The nation's 3,500 colleges and universities have been showered with negative publicity in recent years. Among the troubles in academe:

- Accusations that universities have billed the U.S. government for improper overhead charges in connection with federally sponsored research.
- Incidents of scientific fraud and misconduct.
- An investigation by the Justice Department of what it perceives to be antitrust violations by colleges in awarding financial aid and in setting tuition and admissions policies.
- Accusations of "political correctness" in the way colleges recruit, hire, and reward their professors—and in the way many professors teach.
- Criticism from minority groups that colleges are moving too slowly in diversifying the student population and faculty.

Certainly this is not the first time that colleges have been on the defensive. What is different now is the conjunction of so many strains on higher education. Educators could probably deal with any one of the strains, taken separately, but the fact that they are occurring simultaneously has made managing them all the more difficult.

College presidents, administrators, scholars, and trustees sense that the good will they once enjoyed from the American public has ebbed. Many academics are frustrated by the bad publicity, and some complain that the news media have exaggerated or oversimplified the problems.

Whether or not the perception is fair, the reality is that higher education is increasingly viewed as a business, with some of the same basic concerns as any company: namely, money and image.

And money and image will indeed be major concerns for colleges in 1991-92.

Across the nation, the news about state budgets is almost uniformly bad. The recession has led to short-term cuts for higher education, but it has also inspired long-term thinking about the need for colleges to become leaner—and better managed.

The recession's consequences have been dire for many public institutions. Tuition is rising faster than expected. Pay raises that faculty members were anticipating may fall through or be reduced. Some states are limiting enrollment.

Many private colleges are faring no better. Rising costs and dwindling resources are forcing many of them to reduce their work forces. Some institutions are going one step further: setting priorities and looking for ways to restructure their operations dramatically.

Fiscal constraints will also prevail at the federal level, limiting the amount of new money provided for student-aid programs or for improving campus facilities.

Congress, in preparing to reauthorize the Higher Education Act, debated substantial changes in federal student-aid policies. Any such changes would take effect in 1994-95, but there is no guarantee that money will be available to pay for them.

The federal government is also reallocating funds, robbing some programs to finance others. Many scientists are concerned, for example, that too much government money is going into such "big science" projects as the Superconducting Supercollider and the space station, at the expense of smaller projects that they see as equally important to science—or more so.

Furthermore, colleges and universities can expect a brighter spotlight on the way they spend money.

The national scandal over questionable or improper overhead costs that universities have billed to the federal government has resulted in some of the country's most prominent institutions' being mocked as greedy. Overhead costs are indirect expenses that universities incur in conducting federally sponsored research. Congress and the Office of Management and Budget are now pushing for new limits on the rate at which institutions will be reimbursed for overhead costs.

EDUCATORS MAY HAVE HOPED that the Justice Department's antitrust investigation of a number of colleges would end after eight Ivy League institutions agreed to stop comparing the aid packages of students. However, the inquiry is expected to go on, since the department has requested detailed admissions information from at least 15 colleges and universities.

Sports programs also can expect to undergo more government scrutiny. A House subcommittee is in the midst of a series of hearings on college-athletics issues, and a half-dozen bills are under consideration. Meanwhile, the skyrocketing costs of athletics programs have led some institutions to eliminate teams in certain sports.

Ethnicity is at the root of a broad set of concerns that will continue to stir controversy on campuses. In the past, the federal government pushed colleges to open their doors to minority students. Now, many campus officials feel their attempts to increase racial and ethnic diversity on their campuses are at odds with the conservative notions of the Bush Administration.

The government can be expected to weigh in on several of these matters. The Education Department is likely to rule this fall on the legality of scholarships that are reserved for members of certain minority groups. Another debate concerns whether accrediting agencies should hold institutions accountable when they profess a commitment to increasing ethnic diversity on their campuses. Education Secretary Lamar Alexander contends that accrediting bodies should stay out of such issues.

Dramatic changes occurred on campuses as colleges sought to recruit more minority students and professors and to make the climate more hospitable to them. Colleges are facing competing pressures—both to slow down and to move faster, as they make changes in the name of "multiculturalism."

During the last academic year, a backlash erupted against affirmative action and other policies that critics felt went too far, as well as against the efforts to broaden the curriculum to include new perspectives. Critics accused academe of operating under a "politically correct" mentality, while educators hurled countercharges of misrepresentation and right-wing posturing.

Amid the shouting, efforts to broaden the curriculum did take place—with and without rancor—on some campuses. The debate in the humanities remains lively, pitting those who look at issues of race, class, and gender in whatever they are studying against those who opt for a more traditional literary and historical outlook.

Colleges also have been attracting attention for the misbehavior of their students. Drug raids at fraternities, instances of date rape, and other such excesses have prompted calls for colleges to take more control over their students.

As colleges struggle to deal with a full plate of problems in 1991-92, one thing is clear: Optimism is in short supply.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

**Population:** 248,709,873

**Age distribution:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Up to 17 | 25.6% |
| 18 to 24 | 10.8% |
| 25 to 44 | 32.5% |
| 45 and older | 31.1% |

**Racial and ethnic distribution:**

| | |
|---|---|
| American Indian | 0.8% |
| Asian | 2.9% |
| Black | 12.1% |
| White | 80.3% |
| Other and unknown | 3.9% |
| Hispanic (may be any race) | 9.0% |

**Educational attainment of adults:**

| | |
|---|---|
| At least 4 years of high school | 66.5% |
| At least 1 to 3 years of college | 31.9% |
| At least 4 years of college | 16.2% |

**Per-capita personal income:** $18,685

**New high-school graduates in:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1991-92 (estimate) | 2,441,054 |
| 2001-02 (estimate) | 2,823,872 |

**New GED diploma recipients:** 409,898

**High-school dropout rate:** 28.9%

## POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

[illegible]), term ends 1993

**Vice-President:**
Dan Quayle (R), term ends 1993

**Secretary of Education:**
Lamar Alexander

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

**Higher education:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Public 4-year institutions | 595 |
| Public 2-year institutions | 968 |
| Private 4-year institutions | 1,532 |
| Private 2-year institutions | 440 |
| Total | 3,535 |

**Vocational institutions:** 7,071

## FACULTY MEMBERS

**Full-time faculty members by rank:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Professor | 112,892 |
| Associate professor | 90,342 |
| Assistant professor | 88,455 |
| Instructor | 21,896 |
| Lecturer | 7,400 |
| No rank | 48,127 |
| Total | 369,112 |

**Average pay of full-time professors:**

| | |
|---|---|
| At public 4-year institutions | $42,355 |
| At public 2-year institutions | $34,404 |
| At private 4-year institutions | $39,860 |
| At private 2-year institutions | $24,601 |
| At all institutions | $39,965 |
| Men (all institutions) | $42,629 |
| Women (all institutions) | $33,936 |

## STUDENTS

**Enrollment:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 13,457,855 |
| At public 4-year institutions | 5,694,202 |
| At public 2-year institutions | 4,820,771 |
| At private 4-year institutions | 2,680,192 |
| At private 2-year institutions | 262,690 |
| Undergraduate | 11,665,643 |
| First-time freshmen | 2,353,236 |
| Graduate | 1,518,484 |
| Professional | 273,728 |
| American Indian | 92,534 |
| Asian | 496,688 |
| Black | 1,129,580 |
| Hispanic | 679,962 |
| White | 10,283,176 |
| Foreign | 361,178 |

**Enrollment highlights:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Women | 54.3% |
| Full-time | 56.7% |
| Minority | 18.9% |
| Foreign | 2.8% |
| 10-year change in total enrollment | Up 15.0% |

**Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:**

| | |
|---|---|
| At public 4-year institutions | 16.9% |
| At public 2-year institutions | 23.0% |
| At private 4-year institutions | 15.3% |
| At private 2-year institutions | 23.7% |

**Degrees awarded:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Associate | 435,210 |
| Bachelor's | 1,017,667 |
| Master's | 309,762 |
| Doctorate | 35,759 |
| Professional | 70,758 |

**Residence of new students:** 81% of all freshmen attended colleges in their home states.

**Test scores:** Students averaged 18.6 on the A.C.T. and 896 on the S.A.T.

## MONEY

**Average tuition and fees:**

| | |
|---|---|
| At public 4-year institutions | $1,781 |
| At public 2-year institutions | $758 |
| At private 4-year institutions | $8,446 |
| At private 2-year institutions | $5,324 |

**Expenditures:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Public institutions | $63,193,853,000 |
| Private institutions | $34,341,889,000 |

**State funds for higher-education operating expenses:** $40,887,720,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

**State spending on student aid:**
Need-based: $1,695,384,000; 1,423,610 awards
Non-need-based: $233,682,000; 256,946 awards
Other: $221,966,000

**Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:** $14,743,186,000

Sources:

| | |
|---|---|
| Federal government | 59.9% |
| State and local governments | 8.2% |
| Industry | 6.5% |
| The institution itself | 18.2% |
| Other | 7.2% |

**Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):**

| | |
|---|---|
| Vocational and adult education | $1,287,089,000 |
| GI Bill | $342,750,000 |
| Pell Grants | $4,323,651,000 |

**Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:** $7,717,052,000

Selected programs:

| | |
|---|---|
| Department of Health and Human Services | $4,127,351,000 |
| National Science Foundation | $998,296,000 |
| Department of Defense | $1,194,161,000 |
| Department of Agriculture | $321,444,000 |
| Department of Energy | $408,042,000 |